

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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WE daily hear of the most astonishing cures being effected by that great and popular medicine, the genuine

H. G. FARRELL'S

ARABIAN LINIMENT,

The greatest remedy ever discovered for almost all complaints requiring an external application, either in man or beast. In the short length of time it has been introduced to the people of the United States, it has gained a reputation unequalled by any other medicine in the known world. Why is it? The answer is plain—because no medicine of the kind has ever been put before the public so deserving of the rich laurels it has acquired; and it will continue to gain friends as long as it performs the most extraordinary cures of various descriptions, after the doctors and all other remedies had failed. We do not only say that the genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment can and does perform cures which no other medicine can do, but you have certificates here of what it has done.

Thaddeus Smith, of Mudd Creek, Tazewell Co., Ills., says:—"I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong as a flash as the other. It is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises."

The celebrated Doctor JAYNE, whose reputation as a benefactor to mankind extends over the whole world, reports that a lady of one of the first families in Philadelphia had been confined to her bed fourteen years with Rheumatism, and was cured by H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. He also says:—"Your Liniment is going rapidly; send me a supply immediately by Leech's fast line."

My daughter, when 6 months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when 6 years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night when she was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her, but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the east, they said there was no help for her but to cut out her throat. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut out, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try our Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now 10 years old, and healthy and as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for bruises, sprains, cuts, burns, headache, &c. and it will remove the most severe pain in a few moments. It also cured cancer in my son in a few days. GEO. FORD.
Peoria, March 29, 1849.

Mr. H. G. FARRELL—Your Arabian Liniment is the greatest medicine in the world for horse flesh. I had a mare about to fust, when she became so helpless that she could not rise from the ground; she was in this way for several days, when with 7 others, I succeeded in raising her up, which was the only way it could be done, and she determined to try your Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now 10 years old, and healthy and as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for bruises, sprains, cuts, burns, headache, &c. and it will remove the most severe pain in a few moments. It also cured cancer in my son in a few days. GEO. FORD.
Peoria, Ill., July 2, 1849.

Look Out For Counterfeits!
As they are in circulation. The true and only genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment always reads with the H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and his signature is also on the label of the bottle, and these words are blown in the glass bottle, "H. G. Farrell's Liniment, Peoria." Do not touch any other and look well before you purchase, or you will get imposed upon.

Manufactured ONLY by H. G. Farrell, inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No 17 Main Street, Peoria, Ill., to whom all communications must be addressed, and for sale by O. Henderson, Glasgow; H. Blakely & Co. St. Louis; and by regular agents throughout the United States.
Call and get a Fairer Book, free of charge December 3, 1850.—31437.

AYERS'

CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, for sale at the Drug and Book Store of HIGGINS & Co. only agents for Glasgow.

THE TIMES

For the Times.

GOVERNMENT:

ITS OBLIGATION TO CONTRIBUTE BY VARIOUS MEANS TO THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL ELEVATION OF A PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR—Government should be one of the great means of promoting liberty, that moral strength and elevation, which we all acknowledge to be our supreme good.

I thus speak of Government, not because it always promotes this end, but because it may and should thus operate. Civil institutions should be directed chiefly to a moral or spiritual good, and until this truth is felt, they will continue, I fear, to be perverted into instruments of misery. Other views of their design, I am aware, prevail. We are sometimes told, that Government has no purpose but an earthly one; that, whilst religion takes care of the soul, government is to watch over outward and bodily interests.—This separation of our interests into earthly and spiritual, seems to me unfounded. There is a unity in our whole being.

There is one great end for which body and mind were created, all the relations of life were ordained; one central aim, to which our whole being should tend; and this is the unfolding of our intellectual and moral nature, and no man thoroughly understands government, but he who reverences it as a part of God's stupendous machinery for this sublime design. I do not deny that government is instituted to watch over our present interests.—But still it has a moral purpose, because present interests are, in an important sense, moral; that is, they are instruments and occasions of virtue, calls to duty, sources of obligation, and are only blessings when they contribute to the health of the soul. The chief ties that hold men together in communities, are not self interests, or compacts, or positive institutions, or force. They are invisible, refined, spiritual ties, bonds of the mind and heart. Our best powers and affections crave instinctively for society as the sphere in which they are to find their life and happiness. Of all the doctrines by which vice has propagated itself, I know none more pernicious than the maxim, that statesmen are exempted from the common restraints of morality, that nations are not equally bound with individuals by the eternal laws of justice and philanthropy. Through this doctrine, vice has lifted its head unblushingly in the most exalted stations. In the very heart of nations, in the cabinet of rulers, has been bred a moral pestilence, which has infected and contaminated all orders of the State.—There is no foundation for the vulgar doctrine, that a State may flourish by arts and crimes. The moral principle is the life of communities. Self-seekers, unprincipled men, by flattery and passions, and by darkening the public mind, usurp the seat of judgment and plans of power and trust, and turn free institutions into lifeless forms or instruments of oppression.

Vice never yields the fruits of virtue. Injustice to strangers does not breed justice to our friends. Malignity, in every form, is a fire of hell, and the policy which feeds it is infernal. The first duty of a ruler is to build up the moral energy of a people. This is their first interest; and he who weakens it, inflicts an injury which no talent can repair; nor should any splendor of services, or any momentary success, avert from him the infamy which he has earned. Let public men learn to think more reverently of their function. Let them feel that they are touching more vital interests than property. Let them fear nothing so much as to sap the moral convictions of a people, by unrighteous legislation, or a selfish policy. Let them remember, that while they and their contemporaries live but for a day, the State is to live for ages; and that time, the unerring arbiter, will vindicate the wisdom as well as the magnanimity of the public man, who, confiding in the power of truth, justice,

and philanthropy, asserts their claims, and reverently follows their monitions, amidst general disloyalty and corruption. I have thus spoken of the obligation of government to contribute by various means to the moral elevation of a community; and am "pained" that an institution, capable of such purifying influences, should so often be among the chief engines of a nation's corruption.

If my observations prove dull, you can, of course, at any moment, leap to the conclusion that "I am, &c." at the end of this sheet. It is an age of skipping. I wish to belong to a State, in the character and institutions of which I may find a spring of improvement, music not excepted, which I can speak of with an honest pride, in whose records I may meet great and honored names, and which is making the world its debtor by its discoveries of truth, and by an example of virtuous freedom. O save me from a country which worships wealth, and cares not for true glory, in which intrigue bears rule; in which patriotism borrows its zeal from the prospect of office, in which hungry sycophants besiege with supplication all the departments of State; in which public men bear the brands of vice, and the seat of government is a noisy sink of private licentiousness and political corruption. Tell me not of the honor of belonging to a free country.

I ask, does our liberty bear generous fruits? Does it exalt us in manly spirit, in public virtue, above countries trodden under foot by despotism? Tell me not of the extent of our territory. I care not how large it is, if it multiply degenerate men.

Of this country I may say with peculiar emphasis, that its happiness is bound up in virtue, on this our union can alone stand firm. Our union is not like that of other nations, confirmed by the habits of ages, and riveted by force. It is a recent, and still more, a voluntary union. It is idle to talk of force as binding us together. Nothing can retain a number of this confederacy, when resolved on separation. The only bonds that can permanently unite us, are moral ones. The union is threatened by sectional jealousies, and collisions of local interests, which can be reconciled only by a magnanimous liberality. It is endangered by the prostitution of executive patronage, through which the public treasury is turned into a fountain of corruption, and by the lust for power, which perpetually convulses the country for the sake of throwing office into new hands; and the only remedy for these evils, is to be found in the moral indignation of the community, in a pure, lofty spirit, which will overwhelm with infamy this selfish ambition.

JUSTICE.

PLANK ROADS.

FRIEND GREEN—In the January number of "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine" there is an article which possesses much interest at the present time, not only from the forcible manner in which the subject is presented, but also from its suggesting the means of ascertaining facts and figures from quarters where plank roads have been fully tested. As it is possible the magazine may not be at your command, I have thought it worth while to send you some copious extracts from the article headed

"THE FIRST PLANK ROAD MOVEMENT."

In the list of the great improvements which have given to this age the character which it will bear in history above all others—the age of happiness to the people—the plank road will bear a prominent place, and it deserves it.—It changes the condition of the farmer wherever it is found. It gives a thoroughfare, second only to the railway; and in this respect, superior to it, that it may be used by all, without being subjected to the rules and regulations of others, as to the time, speed, or equipment in which they may choose to travel. It annihilates one of the sorest evils known to our rural life, an evil which has hitherto made a farm in many parts of our country an involuntary hermitage, secluded, and attainable only by a weary pilgrimage over—no, not over, but through roads which seemed to have

concentrated all the evils which could embarrass the traveller. A bad road is no longer known where there is a plank road. The farmer is brought in the vicinity of the village or city, enjoying its benefits, and exempt from its inconveniences. The plank road finds its way to the forest first, building itself from thence, and then placing the wood treasure into active use. It assures the settler to redeem lands hitherto set down as desperate real estate; unequal as to income, and real only as to taxation. It goes on into wild lands and civilizes them. It threads the environs of a city with pleasant drives. It magnifies the means used by the farmer in taking his products to market. It is the road of the people open to all, and, the nature, in whose energies it has grown into such favor, it is every year increasing its range and extending its benefits.

The plank road is of the class of canals and railways. They are the three great inscriptions graven on the earth by the hand of modern science, never to be obliterated, but to grow deeper and deeper, as channels of comfort and prosperity.

It was some time in the summer of 1814 that a meeting was called and held in the village of Salina, which, since that time, has become a part of the important and prosperous city of Syracuse, N. Y., to confer in relation to fitting up the stock for a plank road from Salina to Central Square, a locality not far distant, and by the travel on it presenting a desirable opportunity to illustrate the advantages or defects of the proposed system. A charter had been obtained in the previous winter, it being much easier for the legislature to enact the privilege than to explain the construction—not of the statute but of the road. The gentlemen present were desirous of having a good road built; but unfortunately, not one of them had, as yet, ever seen a plank road, and had a very indefinite idea of the manner in which it was to be built—or if built, what would be the probable duration, and most important of all, what would be the cost.

A gentleman of Onondago county, (Hon. Geo. Geddes) now representing the 22d senatorial district in the Senate of New York, attended the meeting and became so interested in its proceedings, foreseeing the great advantages and benefits which must result from such highways, if they could be cheaply made, and permanently constructed, determined to proceed to Canada where the experiment had been already tried, and to whose wealth of timber such a system was appropriate.

Mr. Geddes with the information thus obtained, applied his facts to the road, concerning which the movements had been made. He stationed men at several points on the proposed line, so that the amount of travel on the ordinary road could be ascertained, and the result determined; with the Canadian theory and practice and his own, he made an estimate of the cost and the avails, and asserted that the road would realize twenty per cent. per annum; and to give assurance of the sincerity of his opinion, he made a liberal subscription to the stock. The work was resumed in the next summer but it went heavily. At last a committee went around the town and levied rather than raised subscriptions from the business men to the amount of \$20,000.

It was finally determined to begin with a single track, and let further action be governed by the results of time and experience. Mr. Geddes estimated the cost of laying out the road at one dollar per rod, and the whole cost of a single track at a hundred dollars per mile. At an early period next spring, he accompanied by a few laborers, commenced by laying down about forty rods in the village of Cicero, which was the first plank road in the UNITED STATES.

The road has fully and completely succeeded. The estimates were so accurate that the cost was just about three dollars less per mile than was computed. The revenue justifies the prediction which was made by Mr. Geddes.

Subsequently Mr. Geddes drafted a general plank road law, which, after

being elaborately debated, was enacted. In the discussion which accompanied its passage, the great question of the right of eminent domain—of vesting in any other tribunal than the legislature, the power to take private property for the uses of a private corporation having public purposes, was fully considered; and the record of the debate in the Senate will always be an important part of the legislative actions—that eminent counsellor Joshua A. Spencer, examined and illustrated the question with great ability.

"Railways, with all their value, are of priceless worth to man, and yet the thoroughfare for the citizen away from his home—for the journey, the travel, the tour, but the plank road is for the home use—for the transit which is begun and ended in a day or its fraction—which gives to him who uses it a double value or occupation for the hours of the day—which increases the happiness and comfort, and profit of the farm, that foundation of all the institutions of society. It cannot but be of interest thus to place on record the history of its first introduction into the state—great link as it is in our chain of internal improvement."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New Orleans, direct from Chagres, the night of the 5th inst. She brought California dates of the first January, but no mail. She had 252 passengers on board. Among the number were Wm. P. Barnes and C. A. Maniz, who furnished the editors of the True Delta with files of San Francisco papers to the 1st. The Herald, of the last date, prepared for the steamer, gives the following summary of news up to that time:

The approaching election of Senator still forms the engrossing subject of public regard and attention. As the day of election approaches, those who are really aspirants for the office begin to exert themselves, and there are now seven avowed candidates whose chances of success, although not equal one with the other, yet are such as to persevere in the contest. On the Whig side there are Edwin Bryant and John Wethered; among the Democrats are John B. Weller, and H. W. Halleck, Solomon Heydenfeldt, John W. Geary, and John C. Fremont. The rest have quietly dropped off and it is probable two of those above named will withdraw before the election. It is impossible to even approximately surmise the result of the contest; should the Legislature decide that the plurality rule shall govern, as is not impossible, a Whig must be elected. Should they decide in favor of the majority rule, there will be many ballots before there can be a choice. One thing appears as certain as anything concerning elections can be—that Mr. Fremont must be defeated. The strength he mainly relied on is melting away day by day. The vote of the old Californians will doubtless be divided between Bryant and Halleck, and the members of the mining districts will go into convention almost instructed to vote against the present incumbent.

The Legislature will meet on the 6th prox, at San Jose, but there is a strong feeling in favor of removing the seat of government temporarily to this city.—The session commences under very embarrassing circumstances, as there is no money in the treasury, and very little prospect of obtaining any.

Should Congress neglect at its present session to vote the civil fund to the State, it is impossible for the government to get along without a loan—and a proposition of that nature must go to the people for ratification before the Legislature can vote it. The constitution provides that no money shall be borrowed except by the first Legislature, without consulting the popular will.

The result of the mining operations up to this time are at present yielding less profitably than during the past season, but it is a matter of doubt whether the yield of the next year will not equal that of the past. The quartz gold will be mined with a great deal of energy during the coming spring and summer, and with the aid of machinery and steam, the profits will undoubtedly be very large.

The Indians in the Mariposa country have commenced depredations, and all efforts to pacify them have proved unavailing. There is in town and country a much greater amount of crime against property and life than heretofore, and no doubt is entertained that there exists an organized band, mostly composed, probably, of convicts from

the British colonies, whose trade is pilage and murder.

Considerable apprehension is entertained for the safety of the steamer Panama, which left Panama for this port on the 4th December, and has not since been heard of. The Constitution and Northerner have since arrived, but bring no tidings of her.

The Alta California, of January 1st, says:

Much anxiety is felt about the safety of the Panama steamer, over due here now for more than a week. But we hope her detention is nothing more than what may have resulted from injury to her machinery, and that we shall ere long have the extreme pleasure of announcing her arrival.

A number of our most prominent men have died during the month.—Very suddenly were some of them called away, and at one time our city appeared really gloomy in consequence. But a different feeling exists at present. There has been no small degree of satisfaction expressed on account of an opinion from the Supreme Court, which goes to vitiate almost all the land titles in the city. A number of steamers have arrived from around the Horn, among others the Gen. Warren, Constitution, etc., our steam marine is increasing rapidly. The Roman Catholic Bishop of California, Dr. Alemani, has arrived and received a most cheering welcome.

Our business men have awakened to the importance of the fine field opened for whaling from this port, as the emporium. Unfortunately, the first vessel fitted out for that business, Popponett, has been lost, with a part of her crew. Another vessel has also been lost, but happily no lives were lost.

Reports from the mines have been rather scarce; most of those engaged on the rivers during the summer having gone into the dry diggings, from whom a good account is anticipated in the spring. Another large fire has visited us, but its ravages are so little, compared with previous ones, only about \$50,000, that it has scarcely been noticed, except by the unfortunate sufferers.

A part of Capt. Fremont's Company had arrived here. This will be pleasing news to their friends in the States. One of the heaviest gales that has been known for years has raged on our coast and over the country. But the damage has not been very great, the most unfortunate effects of it yet known being the loss of the British ship Morsey at the mouth of this Bay. One relief subject of discussion here in the city recently, in addition to the balls, has been the medals ordered by somebody who seems not yet anxious to own up to the paternity, as a testimony of respect from everybody who knew anything of the matter to everybody else, including the Aldermen. These medals will likely be to them, what those conferred upon the French soldiers at Rome were considered by those troops—a mark of disgrace. And so they are.

Agriculture begins to take form and order, and good results are reported as attending the labors of those cultivating the soil. The election in Sacramento resulted favorably for the Whigs.—Both parties claim the Legislature.—That body, it is asserted by some of its members, will be adjourned to this city. Two or three Marine Insurance Companies have been formed here—a pretty sure sign of confidence in commercial transactions. Some ill feeling has arisen in consequence of the abduction of the Marquesas girls by Capt. Snow. He now awaits his trial for the crime.

We have three theatres in full blast. Balls in abundance. And so ends our summary, amidst the sounds of a kind of "waka" which the boys are having around the dying year.

The San Francisco markets were remarkably dull, and quotations mostly nominal. Flour—Western, \$1 3/4; Gallego, \$1 7/8. Bricks, \$15 to \$20. Lumber, by cargo, as follows: \$30 to 40. Candles, Adamantine, 30 to 35. American whisky, \$1 20. Pork, prime, \$10; mess 14. Butter 25 to 45c. Lard, 10 to 12c. Cheese, 12 to 22c. The Alta California, of the 1st ult, says:

The accounts from the upper country represent the communication with the mines as uninterrupted, yet the traders show no disposition to take goods freely, even at the very reduced rates at which they are being offered. At Sacramento City it would seem that even greater sacrifices are being made, and purchases here for the market are checked somewhat in consequence; while our Stockton friends are quite as wary. Yet we continue to receive intelligence of greater success among the miners than was anticipated, and there is reason to believe that the traders above will acquire their share of the yield, and be prepared to supply themselves liberally ere long. The arrivals during the past fortnight have not been heavy, with but a small proportion from the United States; many cargoes from Europe, however, are expected during the two ensuing months, and

this fact combined with the scarcity of money, prevents any tendency to purchase on speculation.

Up to this time, what should be termed our rainy season can scarcely be called such, and should we be less fortunate throughout the remaining months, we may look for a still greater inactivity if possible, with a corresponding decline of prices.

The miners were making from \$1 to \$2, per day, from washing the dirt which they drew up in the fall in large lumps, and which contained more or less gold. We are credibly informed that the prospect of the coming season, for mining operations is much better, and that the most extensive preparations are being made for carrying on operations on an improved system.

The clearances of gold at San Francisco, from November to December 30, amounted to \$2,225,000, and the total from November 12, 1849, to same date, \$29,691,035.

An election at Sacramento City, for Mayor and Councilman, resulted in the success of the Whig candidate, Horace Smith and John A. Cogswell. The whole number of votes polled was 2031.

Dr. O. M. Wenzel and Mr. Reddick, McRee, Indian Agents, had arrived at San Francisco.

Fatal Accident.—In coming up last evening, the steamship Pacific ran into a tow boat, bound down with two vessels in tow, and in the concussion Mr. John Ramsey, of Illinois, a passenger on the Pacific, was killed. The unfortunate gentleman was standing in or near the water closet at the time, and was so badly crushed that he died instantly. Some damage was done to the rigging of the ship, as well as to the steamer.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.

The Washington Globe and Union, are engaged in a very sharp controversy relative to the retirement of Mr. Blair, the well known editor of the Globe, and the cause of the advent of Mr. Ritchie to Washington.

John C. Rives is the controversialist in the Globe, and Mr. Ritchie through the Union. Mr. Rives publishes a number of letters from Gen. Jackson, which are peculiarly refreshing in these quiet times. The Old Hero did not have a very favorable opinion of Mr. Ritchie, and he was apt to speak his mind just as he felt. One of the last letters which he wrote—after he found that he could not prevent the installation of Mr. Ritchie at Washington, as Government Editor—is peculiarly worthy of attention, on account of his prophecy that the importation of Mr. Ritchie would assuredly lead to a split in the Democratic party; which prophecy was realized at the Presidential election in 1848—the sectional course pursued by the Washington Union being one of the most prominent causes of that division.—*Missouriian Wisconsin.*

HERMITAGE, April 7th, 1845.

"My Dear Mr. Blair:—Yours of the 30th of March is just received, and two confidential letters of the— and—, to our mutual friend—submitted to my view from President Polk. I wrote you and the President on the 4th inst., and was in hopes that my views would open his eyes to his own interests and the union of the Democratic party.—But, from the letter before me, I suppose my letter to the President will not prevent that evil to him and the Democratic party, that I have used my voice to prevent. I am too unwell to write much to-day. I have read your letter with care and much interest. I knew you would never degrade yourself by dividing the editorial chair with any one for any cause. I well knew that you never can or will abandon your democratic principles. You can, not under existing circumstances, do anything to save your character and democratic principles, and your high standing with all classes of the Democracy, but by selling out your paper. When you sell have good security for the consideration money. Ritchie is greatly involved, if not finally broke, and you know Cameron, who boasts that he has \$50,000 to invest in a newspaper, I view them both as bankrupt in politics and property, and not to be trusted by any one in any way, or by any body. Under all existing circumstances, I say to you, sell, and when you do, I look to a split in the Democratic ranks, which I shall sorely regret, and which might have been so easily avoided. I am very sick—must close.

With all the kind wishes of the tenants of the Hermitage, and my prayers for your prosperity and happiness, I remain, sincerely, your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq."

A contemporary says, that a costly and handsome tombstone was landed a few days ago at North Bend, Ohio, intended to be erected over the remains of the late President Harrison. The family are unaware from whence it came.

The recent unexpected snow storm in Alabama is factiously termed an evidence of "northern aggression."